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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

**Would Strangle Its Own Child.**

ALL friends and advocates of disarmament will regret to see the New York World throw away credit due it in disarmament and lessen its usefulness, through mere partisanship. No other influence was greater, there was no other factor of greater effectiveness in arousing public opinion in favor of the Borah resolution for disarmament than that of the World. It shared the honors with Senator Borah.

But in an effort to discredit President Harding's administration and belittle the diplomacy of Secretary Hughes, it turns on the conference. It takes the peculiar and wholly unwarranted position that disarmament should stand alone and alone be considered, and that it is endangered by the inclusion of the problems of the Pacific. This is to say that none of the causes of armament must be considered in reaching an agreement to disarm.

These differences can be settled; if an agreement on Pacific policies can be reached, disarmament will follow as of course. But any agreement for disarmament would be valueless until all those governments having interests in the East can agree upon a mutual policy, social, political and economic. As long as immigration is left to rattle as an open sore with no healing; as long as the "open door" remains undefined; as long as Japan's "paramount interest" on the mainland is a matter of dispute and of force; as long as Shantung and Yap are left as unsolved problems, until there is a definite understanding and fixed Eastern policy acceptable to all governments that have territorial interests there, and that can include all governments of disarmament will remain a tune to be whistled to milestones.

Maximilian Harden has the right view, that of genuine statesmanship, when he says: "The conference at Washington and the treaties that emanate from it, must be the birth certificates of a new world order. . . . The conference will open much more auspiciously than that of Versailles for good will not trickery, reason not force and vengeance will dominate." From it must come, if anything, a real new birth in international affairs. It will concern, in words, but the Pacific, but it will fix a policy as Harden says, applicable to all the world, to India and Africa, to South America and Europe equally as to Asia.

It will determine a world policy as to trade, commerce and the rights of foreign governments in all other countries than their own. It will fix a world policy for the development of less occupied regions. Japan will not be asked to concede anything not granted to her. If Australia, Canada and the United States are to be the exclusive habitats of the white race to the exclusion of the yellow, Japan and China can be equally the lands of the yellow race with a like exclusion of the white. No one has to live with another, to do business with him.

Too much may be expected of the conference; far more than may come from it alone. But however far it gets, it will be just that far toward permanent disarmament by making armament useless. Moreover, the World might claim that it was a recognition of the continuing value to be had from the constant contact of the great powers, and the intermittent gathering together of all governments through the League, a league or an association of nations. Conferences would not then have to be called and wade through long preliminaries; they would be held as a consequence of the natural course of events. Back of armaments always lies suspicion, and suspicion always, also, lies. Its cure is close association and resultant understanding.

Just now it does not seem possible there can ever have been or ever will be such a thing as winter stops. Even as a vision, it has melted into a sweaty pool.

**Shifting Taxes.**

THERE is one thing upon which all agree in the many plans for Federal tax revision. That is that the other fellow should pay the tax. Each group wishes it on some other group. Each is quite sure the best way is to let the other fellow pay it. The only ones willing to pay any part in the first instance, are those who can easily pass it along. This does not tend to simplify the work of Congress, yet it is the most familiar of all conditions.

But in the midst of all the conflict of judgments there is quite unanimous agreement that the tax on freights should be abolished. Possibly the reason for this is that every person helps pay it, save the artificial person that collects it. There may be some very good reasons for retaining, or even increasing the tax on high class freights, where the amount chargeable against the single article should make little or no difference in the price to the user. But it should be entirely removed from commodities, or bulk freight.

This would be a direct relief to agriculture, to mining, to lumber and certain other building materials. It would reflect in an increase of price to the agricultural producers and enable them to move and sell many bulk products, that it does not now pay to ship. It would help revive the milling end of the metal industry. It would help revive building. Jointly with a readjustment, as well as a reasonable reduction in freights, one or both of which is in the near future, this would do most to revive industry and stimulate foreign markets, than any other agency.

It would also, greatly help to reemploy the thousands of idle cars and the one greatest national employer and consumer is the railroads. We do not believe any factor of tax revision is more to be desired than this relief to help a revival of transportation. Increase of letter postage, stamps on checks and like stamp taxes, are charges widely spread and quite certainly borne in proportion by those most able. They are not to be counted. They hamper the freest flow of business, but they do not burden business nor consumption. They are taxes on business and after all is said the choice must come as between taxes on business and on consumption, while a tax on consumption is but an indirect tax on business.

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Why a conference, if there is nothing to Yap about?

**The Message.**

PRESIDENT Harding has asked Congress to approve a settlement reached with the railroads. They owe the government and the government owes them. Their debt to the government is on capital account, representing investment and expenditures usually financed through loans. It is entirely proper, therefore, that these debts should be expressed in interest-bearing securities with 10 years' time for payment.

The obligations of the government to the roads are to be paid in cash through the War Finance Corporation, which can in turn place the railroad securities with the banks and recoup its funds. It is all a matter of customary financing entirely familiar, not requiring an appropriation nor involving the Treasury. It will enable the railroads to pay their debts, contract for new equipment and repairs, and give a decided impulse to the recovery of industry.

The President, also, recognizing the urgent capital needs of agriculture, recommends as a substitute for the Norris bill, the broadened use of the War Finance Corporation. It is functioning. It is a going concern. It is ready and was organized to do among other things, exactly what is proposed by the corporation, which would be authorized by the Norris bill. Why have both; why have two?

Moreover, the Finance Corporation is a temporary agency, for emergencies, and the condition of agriculture is both temporary and an emergency where delays are most to be avoided. The President has suggested a happy solution in this substitute. Ultimately the farmers should organize and provide their own capital. This experience will demonstrate the need, show them how, provide the example and yet not permanently turn their business over to the government.

The message presents these solutions of two vexing conditions and will greatly help in placing business once more in a position of sanity and stability. Two bad obstructions will be removed and the stimulus is already felt.

The proposal of a tariff on oil raised an awful honk-honk.

**This District in Congress.**

THE Herald has had occasion to say that the committees for the District of Columbia of this Congress have a new attitude toward District affairs. They are much more interested than former committees, they are giving District matters much more thorough, a broader, more careful consideration. We credit this partly to the character of the men who make up these committees and partly to the greater and more active interest the people of the District are taking in their own affairs. For the latter condition, the Citizens' Associations are the chief factor.

Of the House committee Representatives Lampert, Hammer, Kunz, Keller and Blanton form a staunch, hard-working, earnest and sincere quintette, who as fully realize their responsibilities to this District, as to their own. With them have cooperated Representatives Sproul, Fitzgerald and O'Brien. These members have given special study and attention to the street railway merger, which is altogether the most important and involved District problem now before Congress. This problem has appealed to them because they are of that character of men who naturally think in terms of the people.

They are fair, unprejudiced toward corporations and constitutionally honest. They do not like subterfuges and inevitably turn against anything that has the smudges of the subtle or crooked. They naturally, too, are leaders and workers. Others on the committee give them their support and are of their kind, but because of other demands, are not so active. But there are still others who just as naturally think in terms of corporations, as these men do in terms of the folks; whose sympathies are as naturally with big business, and with those who represent it, as are those of these others with the many who have to pay the bills to fatten the dividends.

The Herald has no grouse against corporations and big business, nor have these Congressmen we have named, but we believe they are entitled to be remembered as not specifically representing them and as recognizing that wealth can better take care of itself than can the unorganized mass who pay the bills. Wealth can hire attorneys and pay a lobby. The plain folks can do neither, and do neither.

Everybody Happy But Uncle.

THE Hon. Ogden D. Mills, of New York, has introduced a revenue bill which at least has the charm and attractiveness of novelty. He proposes to flop the income tax to a spending tax. Instead of taxing incomes, he would tax expenditures. Instead of a tax on what a man gets during the year, he would take the government's share out of what he spends.

It is rather gently applied. Single persons would pay only on the excess over a \$2,000 exemption. The exemption for the married would be \$4,000. In addition there is exempt as not living expenses, all business overhead, including personal salaries, taxes paid, and assessments, gifts and contributions; medicines and medical services, etc.; funeral costs; investments in deposits, loans, securities and real estate, and premiums on insurance. It is rather a bill to promote thrift, than for revenue, and if automobiles were included in the exemptions, every one would be happy except the government that would be in the present position of many people—without income to pay for the necessities.

It would induce every one—unless the very rich—to spend less and invest more. No family that could bring its living costs down to \$4,000 to \$5,000, would need to pay any tax. The most poverty stricken individual in all the country would be Uncle Sam. It also seems that the man who owns his home would pay nothing on account of rent, while in many cities rent, which Mr. Mills would tax, reaches from a fourth to more of the family income. It would be such a premium on home owning as would sicken the rental agents and make the realtor all smiles. Mr. Mills' bill is now at home plate and first base is a long way off. Not even Gen. Dawes could operate the government with its revenue.

Gen. Dawes is but more outspoken than Gen. R. E. Morse.

According to current comment, the tariff bill is a game of "buck, buck, who'll get the buck."

**New York City Day By Day Impressions**  
B. O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK, July 27.—Upper Fifth Avenue, from the Plaza fountain to the Carnegie home in the Nineties, is known as Millionaire's Row, an ephemeral title indeed, for many who count their wealth in the millions are residing on Madison Park and other avenues to the eastward.

Yet there are enough millionaires left on the Row to make it interesting for the tourist. Just now the servants, living in the basements, are the sole occupants of the fine mansions. A peep at the big drawing rooms reveals that they have lost their Chippendale air and in their summer coverings suggest the Roman bath.

In the winter the servants are bled in the dark recesses of the basement, but now the men in their shirt sleeves and stubby pipes and the women in loose wrappers sit out on tea steps or in the little courts rather haughtily at the bourgeois.

Children romp behind the grilled doors and on the short stretches of lawn. Not little Lord Fauntleroy with bright rashes nor Gwendolyns in silk and chiffon but smudgy faced kiddies that are known generally in the neighborhood as "brats."

One gets a good idea of what a butler looks like without his scenery. And the chief French maids are on the corners exchanging compliments with the corner policemen. Fifth Avenue takes on somewhat the atmosphere of Third. Hermand, the anticatessen dealer, around the corner may be a privileged and honored guest at a little below-stairs party. Or Al, the ice man, may drop in to take Kitty the cook to the movies.

Just the other week a mistress of a Fifth Avenue home came unexpectedly down from Newport to attend a play. She put up at a hotel but wanted a light evening wrap and had her escort run her up to her town house. In his limousine. When she entered her drawing room a craps game was in progress with three maids of her entourage looking on while wearing her recently imported French dinner frocks.

The craps game came to a sudden halt while all hands went on the run for all the smelling salts, cordials, eau de cologne and sal volatile in the neighborhood for the swooning mistress. When she came to she asked her maid to bring her a mild protest. For good servants are hard to find and after she departed it is said the party resumed. Such is life on Millionaire's Row—when the millionaires are away!

I dined at Wolpin's the other evening. It is the restaurant of the vaudeville folk where some was said to check their wooden shoes at the door. They have a young blond waiter there who is called "Stupid." He is the butt of all the wise-cracking young actors, but when their funds are low they go to him for small loans and he expresses his stupidity by charging 20 per cent interest a week. Incidentally he has been the financial angel for two successful vaudeville acts which are making him about \$75 a week each. "Great guy, these hams," he told me. "They call me 'Stupid' and play practical jokes and then feel so sorry that they give me big tips. Great to be stupid!"

It is a narrow little hutch-like shop in the heart of the Fifth Avenue shopping district. Eight or ten stand behind the counter, quick as lightning from morning until night. Sounds like it might be a doughnut shop or an orange drink booth. But it sells cheap jewelry of every description. And that is it. It is a place where the mammon variety—who want to make a dazzling flash perhaps. And the jewelry tarnishes with about the same speed as the love affairs.

**Horoscope For Today**  
What the Stars Indicate

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.  
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The morning of this day is not fortunate, according to astrology. The Sun, Venus, Saturn and Neptune are all adverse, while Uranus and Mercury are in benefic aspect. It will be wise to pursue the usual lines of activity while this configuration prevails and all efforts toward secure promotion or preferment is likely to be unlucky.

Those who seek positions should defer any sort of initiative. Claims for appointments also should not be pressed until planetary aspects change.

Women are subject to most disconcerting and disturbing influences. They should seek peace and serenity.

This is not a lucky wedding day, since Neptune may thwart understanding and sympathy.

Romance will not thrive, except through letters today and association will be conducive to quarrels and jealousy.

Women are warned that upon them is placed large responsibility in making the world better and the servers remind them that there has been a growth of vanity and love of admiration that is destructive to high ideals.

Advertising is subject to the best sort of a direction today, making for profit and success.

Publicity is to be more in demand than ever before and newspapermen are to become even stronger than they have been in the power they wield.

Uranus gives promise of saner views on life than those that have been exploited since the war, for the decline of world madness appears to have been rapid since spring.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a fortunate year. They should avoid worry and keep the health in order.

Children born on this day may be restless and unsatisfied but talented and industrious. They are subjects of Cancer and their principal ruler is the Moon.

**EASIER SAID THAN DONE**  
(Copyright, 1921, by The Clifton Studio.)



**Open Court Letters to The Herald**

**Queries for Justinian.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I have no quarrel with Justinian when he proposes to drink such dry toasts as "Old England, with all its faults, I love thee still" or "May her sun never set," as a man's sympathies and feelings are at his own disposal, and I believe that he should be allowed to indulge them to the fullest extent as long as he keeps within the law. He makes two broad statements, however, which, though frequently heard nowadays, have never been entirely substantiated, and, as Justinian says that he does not like generalities, he would do well to give a particular point that seem to negative his contentions.

First, he makes the statement that "England has had more influence in the advancement of civilization than any other nation." Here at least are some grounds for dispute. Up to the time of the Norman conquest the Saxon inhabitants of England were a self-centered, churlish lot, and nowhere outside of England in order to be allowed to practice their religious beliefs, it is unfair to give the government of England any considerable share of the credit due for their contributions to civilization. Justinian's connection with Great Britain in the Revolutionary war, and there are few of their descendants taking any active part in reviving so-called ties of blood, and kindred with the present generation of Englishmen. Most of the "hands across the sea" advocates are born Englishmen, or are not more than one or two generations removed from the right little island.

Besides, it is well to remember that out of 117,000,000 inhabitants there are probably from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 without a drop of English blood in their veins, and even Justinian himself is a pretty good American. Should he reply that it was from England the United States secured its code of laws, let me add that it was also the attempt to put into effect certain English laws that led to the Revolutionary war, and the independence of these United States, and whatever the cause, the result does not reflect much credit on Justinian.

If I have not been brief, please remember that Justinian wanted his opponents to be specific, and under the circumstances, I trust you will find pardonable.

I thank you for your fairness on all questions.  
ROBERT CONROY.  
2203 Mount View Place southeast.

**How to Bring Peace.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
One of the largest firms in the United States, whose annual business in its various seven figures, slips into its letters the following: "If you would help to make 'Peace between all nations,' 'Peace between all races and 'Peace between all classes'—Then join The Scientific Peace League by 'doing unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

"You cannot make peace with documents. Peace must be made in the hearts of men."  
Herbert Hoover.

This is a most encouraging sign of the spirit of business today. There can be no peace in governments, business, among people or the home unless "peace is in the hearts of men."

Another beautiful and growing custom is among us, namely: addressing each other as brother and sister. It is very common in Washington. The sound of mother, father, brother and sister, is truly magnetic in its softening influence. How pleasant business and life will be if these human influences become universal!  
ELIJAH E. KNOTT.  
The Chevy Chase.  
Washington, D. C.  
July 23, 1921.

**Origin of Churches.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
It seems as if V. E. Ritas is not very well versed in church history when he bases his claim that the Roman Catholic Church is universal on the fact that it (the church) dates from the time of Christ. All students of church history know that the Roman church had its beginning in about the sixth century, when the first Pope was elected.

This fact alone destroying Mr. Ritas' contention of apostolic succession from the time of Christ. Before that time there were no Popes or Cardinals, the early Christians depending on the Bible alone for their religion. If Mr. Ritas can name any doctrine of the Roman church practiced at the present time that were part of the worship of these early Christians, or if he can name any practiced by these same Christians that are used in the Roman church today, he might struggle some ground to stand on. The Greek Catholic Church is much older than the Roman.

A BIBLE STUDENT.

**Cleaning Up Avenue.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
An editorial in The Herald of July 25 speaks of Pennsylvania Avenue as "the most beautiful street in all America," which could be "left to the fullness of its glory" by the removal of the street car tracks that now extend from the Capitol to the Treasury. There will be no "fullness of its glory," nor can it be "the most beautiful street in all America" so long as the lower end of the Avenue is a disgrace and an eyesore, lined with unsightly Chinatown, one-story shacks, the environs of the old market, and other unsightly places. Clean up these things before you try to remove the street car tracks.  
E. QUACKENBUSH.  
Washington, D. C.

**Sting of Asp Fatal.**  
WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—Mr. George Eberhart is dead at a hospital here from blood poisoning caused by the bite of an asp concealed in a bunch of bananas. She was in a store when the asp leaped from a bunch of bananas and struck her on the cheek. She is survived by her husband and three children.

**Wrong Address Given.**  
Through a typographical error, the address of Chesterfield Stewart, colored, and his wife, Maggie Stewart, who were arrested on Tuesday, charged with having taken silverware valued at \$17 from the Raleigh Hotel where they were employed, was printed as 1452 Church street northwest. The Stewart's address, however, is given as 1452 Church street northwest on police records.

**Woman Held in Stabbing.**  
Amelia Turner, colored, was held for the grand jury yesterday by Judge McMahon in Police Court on a charge of stabbing a man. George Harris, colored, who lives at 325 H street southwest, told the court that the woman stabbed him as he got off his wagon and told her that he had no time for conversation.

**Auto Man Adjudged Bankrupt.**  
Louis Hartig, Jr., an automobile supply dealer at 1612 Fourteenth street northwest, was adjudged bankrupt yesterday by Justice Hoehling in Equity Court and the cause referred to Ralph D. Quinter, a referee. Through Atty. Andrew Wilson, Hartig listed his liabilities at \$22,452.67 and his assets at \$17,528.92. The petition was a voluntary one.

**Two Boys Drowned.**  
NEWBURN, N. C., July 27.—Walter Bunting Mattocks, 21 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mattocks, of Mayville, and a 13-year old son of W. G. Gerock, a well-known citizen of Newbern, were drowned yesterday afternoon off Swanton Beach while bathing.

**District Couple Wed.**  
FREDERICKSBURG, July 27.—Percy Lee Waldron and Miss Ethel Jenkins, formerly of Fredericksburg, now of Washington, came here and were united in marriage at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. E. L. Swift. They will make their home in Washington.

**War Worker Marries.**  
FREDERICKSBURG, July 27.—Miss Alberta Templeman, of Stafford County, and Elmer Doolin, of Wyoming, were married in this city by Rev. E. L. Swift, as his parishioners. Miss Templeman had been engaged in war work in Washington up to a short time ago.

**The Herald Scientific Notes and Comments**  
In Washington  
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.  
PELLAGRA, POVERTY DISEASE.  
MENACES SOUTHERN STATES.  
A loss of 5,000 human lives in the Southern States this year is conservatively estimated by Dr. Joseph Goldberger, dietary disease expert of the U. S. Public Health Service, as the result of an epidemic of pellagra that is now affecting thousands of the "poor whites" of the South because of the "hard times" that the cotton, textile, lumbering, agricultural and other industries are experiencing.

This is the situation which President Harding has asked the Public Health Service and Red Cross to investigate and report on immediately.

Fragmentary reports show conclusively that pellagra, caused by faulty, unbalanced diet, has increased 250 per cent over last year, and it is estimated that at least 7,000 cases are developing on the South and their families. Many are unemployed or have had their wages cut one-half or more. In one agricultural county alone there were 1,817 cases of pellagra this May, in comparison with 617 cases during May of last year.

Lack of information and slowness of obtaining reports in the districts affected prevent the health department from taking the most effective measures that the Public Health Service and the local and State authorities are launching. In Mississippi the State board of health, under Dr. W. S. Leather, is organizing a campaign to educate the people, and the local Red Cross is aiding. The State and national authorities lack emergency appropriations that may be used for relief measures in combating this form of starvation and they are forced to rely on nonofficial relief.

The ammunition in the fight against pellagra is food. No quarantines must be established nor are other precautionary measures called for, as in the case of an epidemic of a contagious disease. Pellagra is not "catching." Although it often attacks many in the same community, it is largely an economic disease and the result of an ill-balanced diet.

"The three M's," meat, meal and molasses, are commonly the cause of pellagra," explains Dr. Goldberger. "In the Southern States when times are hard, the European war, and molasses are the principal foods of many people. If they continue to live on this diet for any length of time they are very likely to get pellagra, which causes indigestion and break out with an eruption that at first looks very much like sunburn."

"Under proper treatment and with careful nursing, only a small percentage of pellagra victims die, nevertheless the actual number of deaths is deplorably large. Food is the medicine used in pellagra treatment. Fresh lean meat, milk, cheese, green vegetables, and eggs eaten frequently are both the cure and the prevention."

Pellagra and poverty go hand in hand. The worst epidemic of disease occurred in 1915 just after the outbreak of the European war, when "buy-a-bale" days, when cotton could not be sold and business in the South was at a standstill. In 1917, when rise in food prices began to affect the masses of the South, pellagra was rampant. But with increase in wages during the war pellagra decreased until in 1919-20 there was the small, but recognizable, epidemic since it was recognized in the country.

Last year Dr. Goldberger predicted the present outbreak when it was evident that industrial depression was approaching, and only the drop that has occurred in food prices prevented a more widespread outbreak in the history of the South.

"Next year, if conditions should remain as they are or if food becomes more expensive, as some believe it will, we may expect a still greater number of cases of pellagra in the South," Dr. Goldberger states. "Small savings acquired during the war years are now being spent and exhausted."

Investigations that the Public Health Service has made here show that pellagra is prevalent where the family income is extremely low, and that as the income decreases the rate of the disease increases and of population becomes greater.

When pellagra became widespread in the South in 1905 and 1909 and was recognized, many thought it was a communicable disease. Public Health Service tests conducted by Dr. Goldberger proved conclusively that it is due to diet alone.

A germ that can properly be considered its cause has never been found. Attempts to give persons pellagra by inoculations of blood or saliva and other body discharges from cases of pellagra have failed completely. On the other hand, when eleven convicts were fed on an unbalanced diet composed mainly of biscuit, corn meal, molasses, and molasses, with only a few vegetables and no milk, meat or fruit, at least six developed the disease," Dr. Goldberger says.

In nearly all the Southern States pellagra is one of the foremost causes of deaths. In 1916 it ranked fourth in Mississippi, third in Alabama, second in South Carolina, and that year the disease had only average intensity.

America is not the only country that has this food disease. Wherever people are unable to get the right variety of food, pellagra is likely to be found. Armenian refugees in Egypt in 1916 were attacked by it, and the British used the methods of the Public Health Service in diagnosing it. Another serious outbreak occurred among Turkish prisoners of war in a British camp in Egypt and this was also conquered.

Although a large part of Europe existed on an ill-balanced diet and suffered other dietary diseases during the war, it did not have epidemics of pellagra, probably because of the coarse vegetables that are common food there. During the famine in China, starvation usually killed before pellagra developed, while those who were rescued and fed on well-balanced food, were given well-balanced food.

While the doctors know that proper food will cure pellagra, they are unable to tell just what factor in an unbalanced diet is the cause. They know that the lack of vitamin C, such as occurs in potatoes, is the cause of scurvy, and that beriberi is due to lack of vitamin B, but research has not yet fully revealed what is lacking in the meat, meal and molasses diet.